

# Human IgG Recombinant Rabbit mAb

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Catalog # AP94825

## Product Information

<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P01857</a> , <a href="#">P01859</a> , <a href="#">P01860</a> , <a href="#">P01861</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Recombinant
<b>Calculated MW</b>	43912
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human Human IgG
<b>Epitope Specificity</b>	RP全长蛋白，天然蛋白
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	10mM phosphate buffered saline(pH 7.4) with 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	Constant region of immunoglobulin heavy chains. Immunoglobulins, also known as antibodies, are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. In the recognition phase of humoral immunity, the membrane-bound immunoglobulins serve as receptors which, upon binding of a specific antigen, trigger the clonal expansion and differentiation of B lymphocytes into immunoglobulins-secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, which results in the elimination of bound antigens

## Additional Information

<b>Dilution</b>	WB=1:1000-1:2000,IHC-P=1:100-1:200,IHC-F=1:100-1:200,IF=1:100-1:200
<b>Format</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

## Protein Information

<b>Name</b>	IGHG1 {ECO:0000303   PubMed:11340299, ECO:0000303   Ref.13}
<b>Function</b>	Constant region of immunoglobulin heavy chains. Immunoglobulins, also

known as antibodies, are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. In the recognition phase of humoral immunity, the membrane-bound immunoglobulins serve as receptors which, upon binding of a specific antigen, trigger the clonal expansion and differentiation of B lymphocytes into immunoglobulins-secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, which results in the elimination of bound antigens (PubMed:[20176268](#), PubMed:[22158414](#)). The antigen binding site is formed by the variable domain of one heavy chain, together with that of its associated light chain. Thus, each immunoglobulin has two antigen binding sites with remarkable affinity for a particular antigen. The variable domains are assembled by a process called V-(D)-J rearrangement and can then be subjected to somatic hypermutations which, after exposure to antigen and selection, allow affinity maturation for a particular antigen (PubMed:[17576170](#), PubMed:[20176268](#)). Mediates IgG effector functions on monocytes triggering ADCC of virus-infected cells.

#### Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Secreted

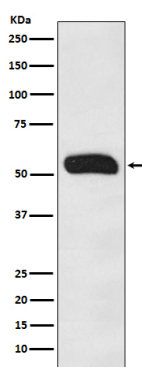
## Background

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## Images

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Western blot analysis of Human plasma lysate. Using Human IgG (AP94825) monoclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.